

Evening Ledger

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1915.

The Frenchman who said that one man's profit is another man's loss was an economist and knew nothing about the economics of honest trade.

Quiet at Last

THERE is no rioting or sign of jubilation in Atlanta today. So ends the story of Leo Frank.

Why? Are the men who swore that they would "get Frank" so suddenly satiate with his blood? Or have they grown sober after their riotous orgy in blood-just and prejudice?

Against the brutal violence of the mob there is no stay but force, and force, by a sinister coincidence, was lacking at the Millidgeville farm on the night Leo Frank was killed.

Wilfully or by in negligence, the integrity of the State of Georgia is compromised by this act. Not even if the twenty-five men who killed Frank were hanged today on the highest tree in Georgia would her name be cleared.

One man, perhaps a guilty man, has been killed. That is all. Georgia's sense of justice has been satisfied. There is no rioting in Atlanta today.

Welcome to the Ice Palace

EVERY believer in wholesome amusement hopes that the proposed ice palace will be built at Walnut and 33d streets, in accordance with the announced plans.

Too few opportunities are provided here for sane and healthful recreation. So there is certainly an opening for such an institution as is planned near the western end of the Walnut street bridge.

Ending a Chapter

WILLIAM W. RUSSELL succeeds James M. Sullivan as Minister to Santo Domingo. Not so very long ago James M. Sullivan succeeded William W. Russell as Minister to Santo Domingo.

Coal and Prosperity

COAL production is a barometer of industrial prosperity, for the mines are permitted to yield only about what the country can consume each year.

The average production from 1847 to 1870 was only 14,674,500 tons, or about one-fifth as much last year. The average increased to 28,800,000 tons in the ten years from 1870 to 1880, and from 1880 to 1890 it expanded to 34,196,000 tons.

of the United States. In the decade ending with 1870 the average consumption of soft coal was 10,300,000 tons a year. It has now reached the enormous amount of between 300,000,000 and 400,000,000 tons.

Remove the Obstruction

THE consent of David E. Dallam's attorney to City Solicitor Ryan's application for a definite decree in the taxpayers' suit to hold up the execution of the transit plans ought to be the preliminary to the dismissal of the whole proceedings.

The city has voted for the transit plans. The Public Service Commission has granted a certificate of public necessity and contractors have offered to do the part of the work for which bids have been solicited for much less than the estimates.

An Editorial From the Headlines

IT IS seldom that a piece of news carries its own comment so fully as did the story which was headed in yesterday's EVENING LEDGER, "Wilson Studies Shipping."

One wonders idly why the President did not study shipping before the La Follette bill came to him to sign. One wonders whether this new activity on the President's part means that some sense will come into the national merchant marine policy.

When it became necessary to reform the financial basis of this country a commission of experts was sent to study the banking systems of Europe. The present Administration has also shown itself almost too anxious to appoint committees of investigation.

For the merchant marine there is no commission of experts. Experts are likely to have ideas, and ideas the Administration has so far successfully avoided in this matter. Pleasant words have been spoken, and the merchant flag of the United States has fluttered in a merry metaphorical breeze.

There will be no merchant marine until the matter is taken out of the hands of political know-nothings. Editors and inland demagogues are almost as incompetent as Congressmen to decide. The difference is that Congress has the power.

A Real Submarine Triumph

THE sinking of the British transport Royal Edward by a German undersea boat is the second victory of this sort which has fallen to Germany. The first transport sunk went down, however, with little loss of life.

It is not that. The effect of all Germany's U-boats upon British commerce has been comparatively slight. The continuous stream of transports across the English Channel has been unchallenged. The Royal Edward, it will be noticed, was sunk in the Aegean. It is ironic that the Dardanelles campaign, where Britain's own notable submarine achievements have been won, should be the scene of her misfortune.

Nothing is added to the world's knowledge of the submarine by this exploit, although it was accomplished very far from Germany's main submarine base. But it is a legitimate triumph for Germany, and leaves only the regret that German submarines did not limit themselves to their proper prey from the beginning.

Preparing to End the Chinese Farce

THERE are college presidents and college presidents. One of them, now at the head of the Government in Washington, set out some time ago to establish constitutional government in Mexico, based on the theory and practice of an enlightened and educated people.

President-elect Goodnow, of Johns Hopkins, is evidently a man who cares little for forms so long as results can be accomplished. He doubtless knows as well as Yuan Shi-kai that China is no more a republic now than when the Manchus were reigning in the sacred city. The country is governed under a dictatorship, although the dictator is called the President of the new Republic.

It has been a great year for crabs in the Dardanelles. "Chin-Chin" Back Again—Headline. But where is Mr. Bryan hiding? Cotton may go on the contraband list. What will slater Susie sew with?

Peace is unpopular among Carranza's generals. It means going back to work. English pound drops to \$4.64. At that a few hundred thousand wouldn't be unacceptable to some of us.

The Persian rug under the Liberty Bell may be 400 years old, but Persian liberty is not yet born. The way to get free transfers is to push the building of the new rapid transit subway on Broad street.

The Public Service Commission has made the startling ruling that the first business of a railroad is public service. Jokes on marriage are all right; only nine out of ten men would never recognize them as approaching the truth. Neither the war nor the wet summer interferes with the business of Elkhart, Md. Fourteen couples were married there yesterday.

If the Gloucester bathhouses are not cleaned up, the Gloucester Board of Health wishes it to be understood they will be cleaned out.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR IS A GOOD FIGHTER

Nathaniel E. Harris, Veteran of the Civil War and of Many Political Campaigns, Faces Both a Duty and an Opportunity

By ELLIS RANDALL

THEY have murdered Leo Frank. They have spilled blood on the good name of Georgia. They have shaken their criminal fists in the face of civilization. There is no sign of jubilation in Georgia, so it is told.

It is strange that the Governor of Georgia can find words in which to express his horror and grief. Indeed, it is probable that his comment on the outrage falls far short of his feeling. Even if a sense of official duty did not compel him to take personal charge of the Sheriff's posse, and volunteer hands organized to catch the lynchers, a man in the position in which the Governor of Georgia finds himself could hardly refrain from going out and taking an active part.

It is a gratifying thought that if, as ex-Governor Shain declared on his departure from the State for a trip to New York and the Panama fair, the people of Georgia as a whole were back of him in his action in commuting the death sentence of Leo Frank, they are behind Governor Harris in whatever action it may be necessary to take, not only to bring the murderers of Leo Frank to trial and punishment, but to deal adequately with the conditions which lie behind the several successive incidents which have disgraced the State from the beginning to the end of the tragic story.

Nathaniel E. Harris won his nomination to the highest office in the gift of his fellow citizens by his record as a war fighter. That he is still a fighter is proved by his victorious campaign. There is evidently a hard fight before him. If he lives up to his record his term of office will mean a good deal in the history of Georgia.

In the Confederate Army

He was born 69 years ago in a little town in eastern Tennessee. His father, a minister and physician, was an ardent secessionist, and canvassed the eastern part of the State in joint debate with Andrew Johnson when Tennessee left the Union. He raised several Confederate regiments and became chief surgeon of the 69th Tennessee Infantry. A relative was the famous war Governor, Isham G. Harris. Nathaniel Harris was the youngest of 11 children. He attended the common schools of the neighborhood and was graduated from the old Martin Academy, in Jonesboro.

When the war came on he enlisted in the Confederate army, joining Blair's company of infantry. This was January, 1862, before he was 16 years of age. The company was commanded by Alexander Blair, a Presbyterian minister, and was raised in the counties of Washington and Knox in East Tennessee. It acted as the bodyguard for General E. Kirby Smith, the department commander, until it was organized into a regiment. During this time it was called the Kirby Smith rifles, and saw its first service in the summer of 1862 at Chattanooga, Tenn., when the Federal General Negley invested that city. Afterward the regiment became part of the 63d Tennessee Infantry regiment, as Company D, and continued with this gallant command to the end of the war, serving most of the time, after the battle of Chickamauga, in eastern Virginia, under General Lee.

In the fall of 1862 Private Harris was detached from the regiment and ordered to report for duty at the department headquarters. He served for a time on General William E. Jones' staff, and afterward was assigned to duty in the 16th Virginia regiment of cavalry, attached to the 2d corps in the Army of North Virginia, where he continued until the surrender of Lee. As the cavalry did not surrender at Appomattox he started over to Johnson's army, with about 1500 other homeless cavalymen, and when those were disbanded at Charlotte, N. C., on April 23, 1865, by President Davis and General Breckenridge, the then Secretary of War, he went back home to East Tennessee.

Harris was in 12 pitched battles and about 60 skirmishes during the war, and was under fire almost every day during the last months of the war.

Farming in Tennessee

After the war the young cavalymen returned to eastern Tennessee to find the old homestead devastated. He rented a small farm and worked it for three years, supporting his mother and the other 10 children. Finally he borrowed from Alexander H. Stephens the money to go to college and in 1867 entered the University of Georgia, from which he was graduated with highest honors. He then taught school in Sparta, Ga., but soon entered the law office of Judge Linton Stephens in that town. While studying law he edited a local newspaper. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and in the same year formed a law partnership with Walter R. Hill and opened offices in Macon. The partnership continued for 27 years. Hill then withdrawing to become chancellor of the University of Georgia.

Harris early became a political figure of prominence in the State, serving several terms in each branch of the Georgia Legislature and holding a high place in the councils of the Democratic party. On various issues he stumped the State with a fire and vigor which he still retains. By appointment of Governor Brown he served a short time as Judge of the Superior Court, resigning in 1912. In the primary campaign last fall he received 20,000 votes to 74,000 for his nearest competitor and 40,000 for the third man.

In the course of the campaign Major Whitman, adjutant of the regiment in which Judge Harris fought in the Civil War, wrote to the candidate a letter in which he said: "You may tell your old comrades who have so faithfully stood by you in the race that an adjutant of my regiment I will say you were a brave, honorable and trusted soldier of my regiment, and I don't think they have made any mistake in promoting you to the honorable position of Governor."

Governor Harris is married and has five children. He is a member of the Methodist Church and has been active in religious work. In Macon he is a Templar and a Shriner. Governor Harris's faith in him was shown by his election to the Governorship. It is now up to him to keep that faith.

NOT "HOW FAR," BUT "HOW LONG" It is only 8000 miles to New York, shows an excited Munich editor. If we were inclined to be sarcastic we might ask him how far he thinks it is to Paris.—Detroit Free Press.

STILL THE SUPREME COURT IN GEORGIA



PAYING THE BILLS FOR ATHLETICS

Colleges and Universities Can't Throw Stones at Annapolis. The Commercialization of the Laurel Wreath—What Is the Trouble and What's the Way Out?

By EDWARD R. BUSHNELL

THERE are many good people throwing up their hands in appropriate horror over the exposure of certain aids, not exactly ethical, by which some of our future navy officers pass the examinations which Uncle Sam prescribes for them at Annapolis. Every one will approve, in theory at least, the assumption that these young men whom the Government is educating at great cost ought to be above such reprehensible practices as to cheat in examinations, whether their dishonesty takes the form of stealing advance sheets of examination questions or unfair assistance rendered to midshipmen who happen to be athletes.

That part of the court's report which criticizes the practice of helping the midshipmen athletes finds general approval. It isn't a sin to be an athlete, even at Annapolis, but that the athlete should be singled out for special consideration, simply because he has been cast in heroic mold, is untenable in theory, though unfortunately not always in practice. But what a commotion there would be if some court of inquiry, with power to subpoena witnesses, could sit in judgment on the system of intercollegiate athletics in this country! Realizing their own vulnerability, therefore, it won't do for our universities to cast stones at the Naval Academy. As far as their athletics are concerned, they have too big a beam in their own eye to be of much assistance in extracting the mote from the eye of the Naval Academy.

The Descent From Olympus

Most laymen will need some help to understand the terms "gouge" and "dope," which figured so prominently in the midshipmen's preparations for examinations. "To gouge" means to secure possession of advance copies of examination questions, while "dope," as the middle class know it, is a collection of examination papers of previous years, and is valuable on the supposition that these papers will contain a majority of the questions to be asked in any particular examination.

The wish to smooth the way of the athlete is as old as athletics itself. When the athletes of Greece assembled on the plains of Olympia and thereby started the Olympic games, they competed primarily for the pure love of competition, and they were satisfied to receive no prize other than a laurel wreath. But their friends, the gallery, were their undoing. Carried away with their enthusiasm they bestowed special favors on their victorious representatives, remitted taxes and did other things equivalent to a financial remuneration and which university and amateur athletic authorities try to repress.

Helping a college student because he is an athlete, therefore, has plenty of precedent; and although circumstances alter the method, there is quite as much unfair aid given to university students who happen to be athletes as there is to midshipmen who represent the navy in athletics. The lack of the close supervision which exists at the Naval Academy makes it easier for the collegians.

According to Code

Here is the situation which exists at most universities. Eligibility codes are pretty much standard; a student to represent his university must attain a certain grade of scholarship. There are all kinds of student athletes, good, bad and indifferent. Many are good students and always stand high in their classes; but others are indifferent or lazy and constantly in need of assistance to meet classroom requirements. Suppose a man is a football player, accumulates too many conditions and is declared ineligible to represent his university on the gridiron. He is needed in a particular game. What can be done? If a special examination can be secured for him a tutor is placed at his disposal, and with the tutor's knowledge of what questions are likely to be asked the student athlete is restored to good standing.

But who pays the bills? For, unfortunately, tutors are not inspired with amateur ideals. They work for so much an hour. In rare instances an athlete finances the tutoring unaided. Usually there is a fund in the treasury of the Athletic Association for just such emergencies. When there isn't, loyal graduates come to the rescue. But no one has ever been known to endow a university with a fund to render this sort of assistance

HORACE GREELEY SAID IT

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—I believe it was Horace Greeley who first said that "The way to resume is to resume," though John Sherman may have recognized it as a good thing and appropriated it as his own. Two or three years ago I had a dispute over this saying and traced it to James Ford Rhodes' History of the United States, where I found it credited to Greeley. Mr. Rhodes is a patient investigator and I am willing to accept his authority for it. He doubtless could cite the date of the New York Tribune in which the famous saying first appeared. S. G. B. Lansdowne, August 16.

OUT OF DOORS

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—It was with a feeling of the deepest regret and pain that we read an article in your paper advocating the opening of Wissahickon drive to the automobile. For years we have felt a deep satisfaction in the pleasure that has been gained by walks along that beautiful path, free from the noise and dust and constant watching that is necessary on almost all other roads near the city. The carriages, with their fine teams and coachmen, with their added attraction. Many times visitors have been taken along the stream and, without exception, have praised the quiet loveliness and charm of the place. And we always felt that the road is opened to forego all that pleasure if the road is opened. And we can get there with so little expense. places. It is necessary to open it? E. S. Philadelphia, August 16.

CHEAPNESS OF CUBAN LABOR

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—In your news article headed "Low Tariff Means End of Sugar Industry," Mr. Truscott states that the labor in Cuba is cheap and that in selling at 2 cents a pound a profitable business is made. These two statements are erroneous, because if you don't think labor is cheap, since the smaller wage in the sugar mills corresponds to \$1.50 in United States currency, with bread included. Now, the crop of 1914-15 was chiefly sold at 2 cents a pound and the results were that thousands of men went into bankruptcy, and only the quick uprise of the prices from 2 to 4 cents, due to the European war, was the salients in general. Hoping you will kindly excuse my faults of English, since I have been only in writing in this country. A. A. de U. Villanova, August 16.

A LINCOLN LETTER

To the Editor of the Evening Ledger: Sir—Under the heading of "Lincoln's Religious Views" you publish a letter written by which letter, "just published," is of special interest and importance," says the Churchman. You add: "It was written to a prominent Quaker, Elias P. Gurnsey, and is quoted for the first time by Major-General Grenville M. Dodge in his 'Personal Recollections,' issued for private circulation." This statement is in need of correction. The original copy of this letter was owned by the late Dr. Thomas E. Reed, of Atlantic City, who knew Mrs. Gurnsey during her lifetime. She passed a part of each year at her cottage on Virginia avenue, below Pacific avenue. The letter was written to Mrs. Gurnsey by Lincoln

during one of her annual visits to Atlantic City. Just before his death Doctor Reed presented it to his friend, Alfred M. Heston, City Treasurer and historian of Atlantic City, who refers to it in the second volume of his annals and describes the circumstances under which the letter was written.

On Lincoln's birthday, 1913, Mr. Heston presented the letter to the Atlantic City Public Library, of which he was a trustee for a number of years. It may be seen, neatly framed, any day in one of the cases of the library museum. At the time Mr. Heston presented this interesting Lincoln relic to the public library the daily papers of Atlantic City, the Press, Review and Union, published the letter in full, which fact disproves the statement that it is "not published" and is "quoted for the first time by General Dodge in his Personal Recollections, issued for private circulation." LEDGER READER.

Atlantic City, August 16.

WHAT JEFF DAVIS DID

We think of Jefferson Davis as a warrior under General Dick Taylor in the Mexican war, and as a Senator in the United States Congress, and as President of the Confederate States, but nowhere did his genius display itself more significantly than as Secretary of War under Franklin Pierce. It was he who first formulated the scheme of building a railway across the continent, also the purchase of Cuba, and the opening of Japan and China to American trade, and for close commercial relations with South America.

Under him the army was enlarged, improved guns were introduced, young officers sent on various surveying expeditions for better training. He sent young George B. McClellan as a special representative of the War Department to study the movements of the British and Russian armies in Crimea. R. E. Lee, his boyhood friend, was made superintendent of the West Point Academy, and he advanced Albert Sidney Johnston to important commands. He had camels brought from Arabia to transport military stores across the Western deserts. He planned large things for the nation.—Macon Telegraph.

NATIONAL POINT OF VIEW

Mexico may as well make up its mind at last to a policy of preparedness for peace.—Washington Star.

In remaining a Progressive with such persistence Colonel Roosevelt becomes a stand-patter.—Chicago News.

"Politicians are about the same the world over," says Lord Northcliffe. America will be relieved to hear it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

It is very much to be hoped that these recurring intimations that come from Washington about a special session of Congress have no foundation in fact.—Detroit Free Press.

The Government says that we are going to have the greatest wheat crop that ever happened, and everybody knows that there is going to be the greatest need for it.—Indianapolis News.

Not a citizen who owes allegiance to the United States will fail to appreciate the importance to our country to maintain, to protect and to defend to the utmost its rights to the freedom of the seas. The whole future of the republic depends upon our Government's success in defense of those rights.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Former Senator Burton, of Ohio, one of the strongest men in the Republican party today, is in agreement with economists and students of conditions in the prediction that after the war the country will have to face the keenest competition it has ever known, and he believes with the Tribune, that this necessitates a thorough revision of our present tariff, not on Democratic lines of revenue, but on Republican lines of protection.—Chicago Tribune.

PARADOXES

We are ashamed to apply this tale. And yet we hate to duck it: A fellow gets a little pale Before he kicks the bucket. —Cincinnati Enquirer

This story, too, so gray with age, Your riddle may vex: A man gets nothing when at last He passes in his checks. —Memphis Commercial Appeal.

We might get fined for pulling this, But still we like to note: How hopeless even wags give are: When some one gets their goat! —Spokane Spokesman-Review.

AMUSEMENTS

B. F. KEITH'S THEATRE CHESTNUT AND TWELFTH STREETS

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